

KUDRYASHOVA, L.K., tekhnik

Modernization of the IC_h portable measuring instrument. Avtom.,
telem. i sviaz' 5 no.5:35-36 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Laboratoriya signalizatsii i svyazi Kazanskoy dorogi.
(Railroads—Electronic equipment)

A. M. Kudryasova, L. N.
SMIRNOV, M.P.; KUDRYASOVA, L.N.

Study of the constitution diagrams of PbS - Na²S - Na²SO₄. TSvet.
met.29 no.12:36-42 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Gintavetmet.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Lead sulfide) (Sodium sulfides)

Kudryashova, L. N.

137-1958-3-4654

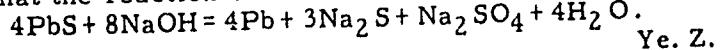
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 27 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Smirnov, M. P., Kudryashova, L. N.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of the Interaction Between Lead Sulfide and
Alkalies (K mekhanizmu reaktsii vzaimodeystviya sul'fida
svintsa so shchelochami)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 13,
pp 217-223

ABSTRACT: Pb, Na₂S, and Na₂SO₄ are formed when PbS reacts with
an excess of NaOH, at temperatures between 500° and 700°.
The excess of NaOH ensures fluidity of the fusion process. It
is assumed that the reaction conforms to the formula:



Ye. Z.

Card 1/1

KUDRYASHOVA, L. N. of Gintsvetmet, SMIRNOV, M. P., LIDOV, V. P. and BLINOVA, L. A.,
and POLIVYANNYY, I. R. et al* o

"On Precipitation and Reaction Smelting of Lead Concentrates."

report submitted at a conference on new methods of lead production from
concentrates, Gintsvetmet (State Inst. Non-Ferrous Metallurgy), Moscow, 22-25 June 58.

(for entire Conf. see card for Lidov, V. P.)

SOV/136-58-9-3/21

AUTHORS: Smirnov, M.P. and Kudryashova, L.N.

TITLE: Alkali Method of Lead Smelting (Shchelochnoy metod vyplavki svintsa)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 9, pp 14-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the USSR the first research work on the alkali-fusion method of lead production was carried out in 1948 (ref 2) and the Gintsvetmet carried out further work (Refs 3,4,5) from 1953 onwards. The present report represents a continuation by the authors of their earlier work (ef 7) in this field. The method consists in the fusion at 600 - 700°C of raw concentrate with alkali to give pure lead and a melt containing the copper, zinc and gangue from the concentrate. The alkali is regenerated and a copper-zinc product is recovered from the melt by hydro-metallurgical treatment. The authors discuss the mechanism of the process and give a flowsheet (Fig 1). They go on to describe laboratory experiments mainly with rich (73% Pb) but also with leaner (38-57% Pb) materials. For these the optimal alkali/concentrate ratio was found to be 0.7-1.0. The process is rapid, apparently

Alkali Mothod of Lead Smelting

SOV/ 136-58-9-3/21

independent of external heat and gives a lead recovery in the metal of up to 96%. They recommend a flowsheet (Fig 3) for treatment of melts. This was tested on a large laboratory scale and enables 93% of the alkali in the melt to be extracted, 50-55% of this being free sodium hydroxide leached by water. The complexity of this flowsheet is the main defect of the process, but this is not serious and in other ways the process is a simplification, eliminating sintering, shaft smelting and partly, refining. There are 3 figures, 10 tables and 7 references (1 German, 6 Soviet)

ASSOCIATION: Gintsvetmet

Card 2/2

1. Lead ores--Processing
2. Lead--Production

SMIRNOV, M.P.; KUDRYASHOVA, L.N.; SOLOVUSHKOV, A.A.; YEZERNITSKAYA, M. Ye.

Alkali method of lead smelting. Sbor. nauch. trud. GIHTSVETMET
no.15:257-297 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(Lead--Metallurgy) (Sodium hydroxide)
(Leaching)

KHANINA, S.B.; RUDNIISKAYA, E.I.; KONDRATENKO, N.F.

Clinical aspects of primary duodenal cancer. I., zaz, 28 no.3:45-46
Mn. '65. (MIRA 18:10)

I. 6-ya Klinicheskaya bol'ница (glavnyy vrach G.P.Siderov), Moskva.

*Review of Applied
Mycology.*

V. 33, Part 1

Jan 1954

PETRUSHOVA (Миро Н. И.) & KUDRYASHOVA (Мире Л. С.). Борьба с заболеванием
семян цитрусовых культур черной ножкой. [Control of black leg disease
of Citrus nursery seedlings.]—Сад и Огород [Orchard & Garden], 1952, 4, pp.
23-24, 1 fig., 1952.

Field and laboratory studies at the Molotov Botanical Garden, Nikitaky,
U.S.S.R., have shown that citrus 'black leg', a disease of young citrus seedlings in
Crimea, is caused by species of *Rhizoctonia*, *Pythium*, and *Fusarium*, the first being
the most aggressive of the three. Symptoms characteristic of each fungus differ a
little from one another. Leaves of the plants infected with *Rhizoctonia* wilt slightly,
the collar becomes brown and thin, and the stem is infected 2 to 3 cm. above the
ground, having a white, cobweb-like layer on the affected parts. *Pythium* sp.
causes the collar region to turn yellow; the plant softens and succumbs. The stem
is affected up to 1 cm. above the ground. *Fusarium* infection starts from the collar;
the seedlings turn yellow and dry but do not die, and in damp air pink fructifications
develop. The disease sometimes causes up to 60 to 70 per cent. deaths. On
10- to 30-year-old seedlings affected with 'black leg' bands develop at the collar,
which in wet weather becomes covered by a white felt. The stems become brown
and thinner at the base, the roots rot, and the seedlings wilt and die.

Experiments have shown that infection can penetrate, not only through injured,
but also through quite sound tissues. A solution of formalin (0.5 per cent.) applied
to the soil killed all three pathogens. Satisfactory control of *Pythium* and *Fusarium*
was also obtained with a 5 per cent. copper compound, which, however, was not
sufficiently effective against *Rhizoctonia*.

IVANCHIKOVA, E.I.; KOLESNIKOVA, M.T.; KONOBRITSKAYA, Ye.M.; KUDRYASHOVA,
M.M.; KUL'BALEVA, Sh.N.; MEDVEDEVA, S.G.. Prinimali uchastiyе:
ABDULLINA, M.N.; KLIMENKO, K.M.; OVSYANKINA, V.I.; SOKOLOV, M.V.;
URAZOVA, M.I.; VOROB'YEVA, G.P.. AKHMEDOVA, N.B., otv.red.;
NOVOKHATSKIY, I.P., red.; SHEVCHUK, T.I., red.; AYTGUZHAMBETOVA,
S.; HOROKINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[The Karaganda Economic Administrative Region; bibliography]
Karagandinskii ekonomicheskii administrativnyi raion; bibliogra-
ficheskii ukazatel' literatury. Alma-Ata, 1959. 458 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Alma-Ata. TSentral'naya
nauchnaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography--Karaganda Economic Region)
(Karaganda Economic Region--Bibliography)

KUDRYASHOVA, M.

AID P - 3732

Subject : USSR/Chemistry
Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 12/16
Authors : Glikman, S. A., O. G. Yefremova, M. S. Kudryashova,
and A. B. Markman
Title : Effect of sodium and calcium ions on the thermostability
of ethyl cellulose
Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim. 28, 8, 877-880, 1955
Abstract : Treatment with HCl (0.5%) at 60°C for 2 hrs. decreased
the thermostability of cellulose significantly. The
viscosity of cellulose was 0.23. Addition of Na- or
Ca-ions increases the thermostability of ethyl cellulose,
which is ascribed to neutralization of the carboxyl
groups present in ethyl cellulose. Two diagrams, 4
references, 1 Russian (1951).
Institution : None
Submitted : Ja 9, 1954

KRASYUKOV, A.F.; KUDRYASHOVA, M.S.

Electric properties of petroleum coke. Trudy Bash NII NP
no.3:138-152 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Petroleum coke—Electric properties)

LE INSON, L.B.; KOLOMINA, S.M.; KUDRYASHOVA, M.Ye.

Comparative and functional cytochemistry of vitamin C
in nerve cells. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 44 no.2:10-17
F '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kafedra tsitologii i histologii biologo-pochvennovo
fakul'teta (zav. - prof. G.I. Roskin) Moskovskogo gosu-
darstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

KUDRYASHOVA, M. YE., LEVINSON, L. B., KOLOMINA, S. M.

"Vitamin C in the Nerve Cells of Animals in Various Functional States."

report submitted for the First Conference on the problems of Cyto and
Histochemistry, Moscow, 19-21 Dec 1960.

Chair of Cytology and Histology of the Biological-Soil Faculty of Moscow State
University Imeni M. N. Lomonosov.

KUDRYASHEVA, N. A.

CA

Temperature quotients of protein cleavage by proteolytic enzymes. A. V. Blagoveshchenskii and N. A. Kudryasheva. *Biokhimiya* 9, 248-55 (1944). - A study was made of the digestion of gelatin, casein, edestin, gliadin, phosulin, and amylarin by the enzymes papain, trypsin, and the peptidase from germinated seeds of *Phaseolus aureus*. The velocity and temp. quotients are specific for a particular enzyme and substrate, but are different for various proteins acted on by the same enzyme, or for a particular protein treated with different enzymes. In the hydrolysis of phosulin and edestin by the proteinase of *Phaseolus aureus*, the rate of digestion and the lowering of the energy of activation are much less when the exogenous protein edestin is used than when the endogenous protein phosulin is employed. Different temp. quotients indicate different stabilities in the peptide bond.
H. Priestley

11A

Chair. Plant Physiology, Cent. Asian Univ, Tashkent

ASIA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1700-1800

ASIAN MET. LIT. UNI

1900-1950

1951-1960

110

Catalase in the leaves of representatives of Leguminosae, Rosaceae, and Ranunculaceae. N. A. Kudryavtseva-Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 68, 111-14 (1940). Catalase activity data, at 15° and 25° with phosphate buffer exts. (pH 6.08) of representative samples of the families gave the av. reaction rate const. at 15° and 25°, temp. coeff., and activation energies, as follows: Leguminosae: 0.0043 (time in sec.), 0.0005, 1.59, and 7,700 cal./mole; Rosaceae: 0.0260, 0.0034, 1.9, and 9,300; Ranunculaceae: 0.0309, 0.075, 2.14, and 12,000. Av. total N in the leaves is 33.08, 22.13, and 27.40 mg./g. (dry wt.), resp.
G. M. Kosolapoff

KOLOBKOVÁ, YE, V., KUDRYASHEVÁ, N. A.
KUDRYASHEVA, N. A.

Enzymes

Natures of Ferments in leaves. Trudy Glav. bot. sada 2, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, Unclassified.

1. BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, A.V. - KUDRYASHOVA, N.A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Germination
7. Germination inhibitors in mature seeds. Biul. Giav. bot. sada no.13, 1952

9. Monthly list of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified

KOLOBKova, Ye.V.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.A.

Biochemical characteristics of tea leaves from southern Kirghizistan.
Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.14:53-55 '52. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii Nauk SSSR.

(Tea)

KUDRYASHOVA, N. A.

V. Proteolytic enzymes of the leaves of Rosaceae. N. A. Kudryashova and E. V. Kolobkova. Byull. Glavnogo Botan. Sada 1953, No. 10, 51-6; Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1954, No. 36007.—Protease of the leaves of the majority of the investigated rosaceous plants showed low activities during the autolysis and during the action on gelatin. Exceptionally high activities were found in leaves of *Cerasus pumila*, *Sorbus*, and *Amygdalus*. The leaf protease of *Spiraea beauvoisii* showed no effect on the different plant proteins as compared with its effect on gelatin. Addit. of urea greatly increased the degree of the proteinolysis, both in the case of autolysis and in the assocn. with various substrates, particularly with the globulins from the seeds of watermelon.

B. V. [signature]

AULAKASHVIA, N. A.

C.A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Botany

KUDRYASHOVA, N. A.

The seed proteins of the white and yellow acacia. E. V. Kelobukova and N. A. Kudryashova. Byull. Akad. Nauk. SSSR 1954, No. 17, 57-61; Referat. Zhur. Akad. Nauk. SSSR 1955, No. 5227. Seeds of white and yellow acacia were defatted and extd. successively with H_2O_2 , 4 and 10% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ solns., and 0.2-2.0% soln. of NaOH. The H_2O_2 - and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ -extd. proteins were pprd. with different concns. of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, and the alk. extd. with AcOH. The seeds of white acacia yielded 7 salt-sol., H_2O_2 -sol., and 2 alkali-sol. proteins; the seeds of yellow acacia yielded 9 types of proteins most of which were salt-sol. The salt-sol. proteins of the seeds of white acacia salted out with greater difficulty than those of yellow acacia. All pprd. proteins possessed proteolytic properties, notably those of the white acacia seeds, which pprd. with 59-87% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ satn.

B. S. Levine

KUDRYASHOVA, N. A.

[Signature] ✓ the hinderer of sprouting of seeds of yellow acacia. R. V. Kulikova and N. A. Kudryashova (Botan. Garden, Moscow). *Fiziol. Rastenii* 3, 115-20 (1958).—The seeds of yellow acacia (*Acacia arborescens*) contain a substance which hinders sprouting of seeds. The most active material is found in unripe seeds, and the hindering action appears to lie in the monoamine monocarboxylic acid fraction. Chromatographic sepn. of this fraction showed small amounts of serine, glycine, alanine, tryptophan, valine, asparagine, and leucine group. Tests with pure amino acids showed that tryptophan has the strongest hindering action, being effective even in 0.0001M concn. Neither of these agents affect the activity of proteolytic enzymes in the plants.

G. M. Kosolapoff

[Signature] 2

KOLOBKOV^A, Ye.V.; KUDRYASHOV^A, N.A.

On the 70th birthday of Andrei Vasil'evich Blagoveshchenskii.
Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 64 no. 6:151-155 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(BLAGOVESHCHENSKI^I, ANDREI VASIL'EVICH, 1889-)

KOLOBKOV A, Ye.V.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.A.,

Germination inhibitors. Trudy Glav. bot. sada 7:8-31 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Germination) (Growth inhibiting substances)
(Tryptophan)

KUDRYASHOVA, N.A.

Proteolytic enzymes of plants: proteolytic enzyme in seeds of the
peanut plant. Trudy Glav.bot. sada 7:93-126 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Arachin)

KUDRYASHOVA, N.A.

Proteolytic enzymes in the seeds of leguminous plants. Trudy
Glav. bot. sada 8:60-74 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Leguminosae)
(Protease)

KOLOBKOVA, Ye.V.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.A.

Amino acid composition and crude protein content in the herbage
of vetch and sainfoin. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.48:48-53 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

KUDRYASHOVA, N.A.; KOLOSKOVA, Ye.V.

Determination of tryptophan by paper chromatography. Biul. Glav.
bot. sada no.54:75-80 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

L 44376-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T
ACC NR: AP6030612 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0101/0102

INVENTOR: Yefremov, V. F.; Ivanov, A. Ya.; Kudryashova, N. A.;
Nikolayeva, A. N.; Prishchepo, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Proton magnetometer. Class 42, No. 185090 [announced by Special
Designing Bureau, State Geological Committee (Osoboye konstruktorskoye
byuro Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki,
no. 16, 1966, 101-102

TOPIC TAGS: proton magnetometer, magnetometer, signal shaping, voltage
regulator

ABSTRACT: A proton magnetometer, consisting of a signal-shaping unit
and a voltage transformer connected by means of a controlled elec-
tronic switch to a frequency divider, time generator, and scaling and
recording units, has been designed to facilitate a broader measurement
range. An auxiliary generator is connected by controlled electronic
switches to the frequency divider and scaler and has gang tuning with
selector elements of the magnetometer input circuit. To regulate pulses
from the auxiliary generator to the scaler, an electronic switch con-
trolled by the pulse current of the voltage transformer is connected

55
⑨

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.380.8

L 44376-66

ACC NR: AP6030612

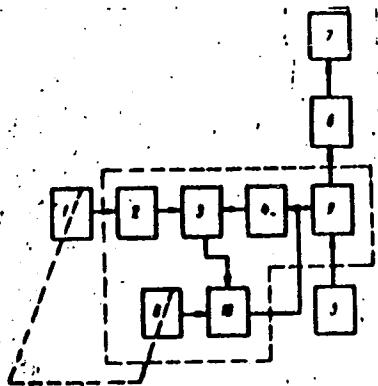


Fig. 1. Proton magnetometer

1 - Signal-shaping unit; 2 - voltage transformer; 3 - electronic switch; 4 - frequency divider; 5 - time generator; 6 - scaler; 7 - recorder; 8 - auxiliary generator; 9/10 - electronic switches.

by another electronic switch to the output of the auxiliary generator. The block diagram in Fig. 1 shows the arrangement of the components.
Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DM]

SUB CODE: 081 SUB DATE: 28Mar63/ ATD PRESS: 5077

09/
18/

Card 2/2 hs

KUDRYASHOVA, N.D., Cand Med Sci--(dis) "Determination of ~~the~~ localization
of ~~postinal~~ ~~severe~~ lacrations of the retina in its high exfoliations."
Kuybychev, 1953. 12 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. Kuybychev Med Inst), 220 co-
pies (IL, 47-58, 135)

- 70 -

KUDRYASHOVA, N.D., assistent

Locating lacerations of the retina in high detachment. Vest.oft.
72 no.5:26-34 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Glaznaya klinika (direktor - prof. T.I. Yeroshevskiy) Kuybyshevskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(RETINAL DETACHMENT, diag.)

KUDRYASHOVA, N. D., kand. med. nauk

Projection of ruptures of the retina onto the sclera in myopic
eyes. Oft. zhur. no.2:75-78 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (dir. - prof. T. Ye. Yeroshevskiy)
Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RETINA--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(MYOPIA) (OPHTHALMOSCOPY)

AZANOVSKAYA, M.M.; YEMEL'YANOV, N.P.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.D.; ROMANOVSKAYA, L.P.

Condensation of 1,3-cyclohexadiene with some ethylene dienophiles.
Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.2:97-100 F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii AN BSSR.

YEMEL'YANOV, N.P.; AZANOVSKAYA, M.M.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.D.

Intermolecular hydrogen disproportionation in the system
cyclohexadiene - benzil. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.9:588-590 S '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii AN BSSR. Submitted January
12, 1965.

AZANOVSKAYA, M.M. [deceased]; YEMEL'YANOV, N.P.; SENYACHKO, R. Ya.;
KUDRYASHOVA, N.D.

Disproportionation of hydrogen in 1,3-cyclohexadiene under thermal
dimerization. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no. 118729-732 N '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii AN BSSR.

SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.; VASIL'KOVA, I.V.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.F.

Enthalpy of the formation of the chloroniobates and chlorotantalates
of rubidium and cesium. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.2:489-490 F'64.
(MIRA 17:2)

KUDRYAKOVA, N. I.

KUDRYAKOVA, N. I.- "Significance of Spatial Distribution of Conditional Irritants in Complicated Conditioned Reflex Motor Activity of Animals." First Leningrad Med Inst imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov, Chair of Normal Physiology, Leningrad, 1955
(Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.

Significance of spatial distribution of conditioned stimuli
in complex conditioned reflex activity of animals [with summary
in English]. Zhur.vys.nerv. deiat. 8 no.5:702-709 S-O '58
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta
im. I.P. Pavlova.
(REFLEX CONDITIONED,
eff. of spatial distribution of conditioned stimuli
on complex reflex activity in animals (Rus))

KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; KONTOV-BORISOV, N.V.

Synthesis of Xycaine. Med.prom. 13 no.7:32-35 J1 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.
(XYCAINE)

5(3)

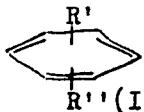
SOV/79-29-4-45/77

AUTHORS: Kudryashova, N. I., Remizov, A. L., Khromov-Borisov, N. V.

TITLE: Arylamides of Dialkylamino Acetic Acids (Arilamidy dialkilaminouksusnykh kislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1240-1244 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the article under review the authors describe the synthesis of the above arylamides of the general formula (I)



— NHCOCH₂NR₂, as well as the data concerning the

determination of the dissociation constants of these compounds. It was interesting to note to what extent the pharmacological activity of these compounds (I) depends on the quantity, position, and nature of the radicals R' and R'' in the benzene nucleus and in what way a change in the structure of the dialkylamino group NR₂ affects the compounds. The substituents for R'

and R'' were H, CH₃, NO₂, NH₂, N(CH₃)₂; the diethylamino- and piperidine radicals were used as dialkylamino groups for NR₂.

Card 1/2

Arylamides of Dialkylamino Acetic Acids

SOV/79-29-4-45/77

The synthesis took place in two stages (Scheme). The initial aromatic amines (IV) were aniline, o- and p-toluidine, m-4- and m-2-xylyidine, p-nitroaniline, and dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine. The amides of monochloroacetic acid (V) obtained from them were caused to react in the second stage with diethylamine and piperidine. The bases synthesized by this method passed to hydrochlorides and methiodides. The dissociation constants of the compounds obtained were determined and compared with their pharmacological activity. There were no indications that the pharmacological activity might be a direct function of the basicity of these compounds. Xycaine and isoxycaine (Nr 5 and Nr 4 in table 2) are being examined clinically. In table 1 all synthesized compounds are listed. There are 2 tables and 10 references 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1958
Card 2/2

5(3)

SOV/79-29-6-24/72

AUTHORS: Kudryashova, N. I., Davidenkov, L. R., Khromov-Borisov, N. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of 2-(3',4',5'-Trimethoxy-benzyl)-benzimidazole
(Sintez 2-(3',4',5' -trimetoksibenzil)-benzimidazola)PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6,
pp 1885 - 1888 (USSR)ABSTRACT: Subject of the present paper is the synthesis of the above-mentioned compound (III) which is a trimethoxy-derivative of the well-known drug Dibazol (2-benzyl-benzimidazole). This synthesis was easily carried out by the authors by condensation of o-phenylene diamine (I) with 3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl-acetic acid (II) (Scheme 1). Most difficult was the synthesis of the acid (II) since so far no convenient synthesis method was suggested. It was carried out according to scheme 2. The initial product was the gallic acid (IV) which was methylated to (V). (V) was transformed into the methyl ester (VI). From the hydrazide of this ester (VII) resulted (VIII) on oxidation with potassium ferricyanide. On condensation of this aldehyde with hippuric acid the corresponding azolactone (IX) was obtained which was subjected to hydrolysis, oxidation with H_2O_2 , and esterification. All these processes took place without separation of the intermediates. The

Card 1/2

Synthesis of 2-(3',4',5'-Trimethoxy-benzyl)-benzimidazole SOV/79-29-6-24/72

mixture obtained in this way from the methyl esters of the trimethoxy-phenyl-acetic acid and benzoic acid was easily separated by vacuum distillation. By saponification of methyl-trimethoxy-phenyl-acetate the acid (II) was obtained. Its synthesis was carried out smoothly in spite of the many steps and does not require any difficultly accessible reagents. The condensation of (II) with o-phenylene diamine (I) also proceeds smoothly at 180° in equimolar quantities. The preliminary pharmacological investigation of the end product (III), carried out by O. D. Kozlov, showed that this preparation, like Dibazol, has a certain hypotensive and spasmolytic effect. There are 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1958

Card 2/2

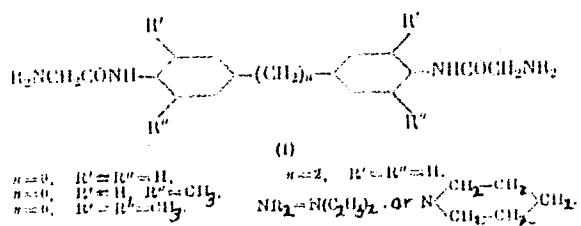
(b)(1) f
30477-30-5-33/6)

AUTHORS: Kudeyashova, N. I., Khromov-Borisov, N. V.

TITLE: Bis-Diethylaminoacetyl Derivatives of Benzidine and
4,4'-Diaminodiphenylethane Series

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 5,
pp 902-906 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several new anesthetic compounds of the general formula
(I) were synthesized.

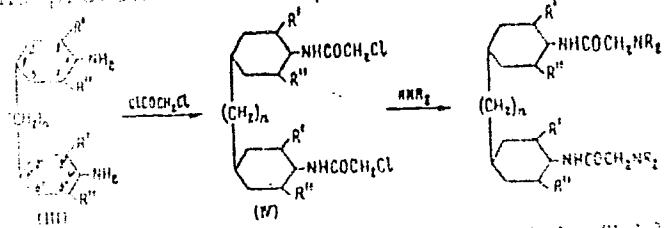


The following starting amines were used: benzidine,
Card 1/4
o-toluidine, 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine and
4,4'-diaminodiphenylethane. 3,3',5,5'-tetramethyl

N,N'-Bis-Dialkyaminodiacetyl Derivatives of
Piperazine and 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylethane
Series

73279
SOV/79-30-3-33/69

4,4'-Diaminodiphenylethane. 3,3',5,5'-Tetramethyl-
4,4'-diaminobiphenyl was prepared for the first time
by methylation of hydrochloride of o-toluidine with
methyl alcohol in sealed tube at 300-310°.
4,4'-Diaminodiphenylethane was synthesized by
reduction of dinitrodibenzyl with hydrazine hydrate
in the presence of Raney nickel in alcohol.



The synthesized compounds are listed in Table I. The pharmacological investigation of the synthesized compounds was carried out by P. Ye. Motivilov and O. G. Plotz. There are 2 tables; 7 references,

Card 2/4



| (4) | n | R ⁿ | R ² | (1) | | | (2) | | | (3) | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|--|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | N | C | H | N | C | H | N | C | H |
| 1 | 0 | H | N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ | 135-136° | 7.045 | 8.550 | 13.71 | 7.21 | 8.15 | 13.71 | 7.21 | 8.15 |
| 2 | 1 | H | N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ | 210-212 | 71.54 | 7.312 | 22.50 | 7.312 | 7.312 | 22.50 | 7.312 | 7.312 |
| 3 | 2 | CH ₃ | N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ | 164-165 | 71.50 | 8.735 | 12.91 | 7.318 | 8.735 | 12.91 | 7.318 | 8.735 |
| 4 | 3 | CH ₃ | N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ | 202-204 | 75.68 | 8.867 | 12.45 | 7.319 | 8.867 | 12.45 | 7.319 | 8.867 |
| 5 | 4 | CH ₃ | N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ | 220.5-223 | 71.56 | 9.000 | 12.45 | 7.319 | 8.867 | 12.45 | 7.319 | 8.867 |
| 6 | 5 | CH ₃ | N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ | 205-207 | 73.50 | 8.821 | 11.50 | 7.319 | 8.821 | 11.50 | 7.319 | 8.821 |
| 7 | 6 | CH ₃ | N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ | 116-118 | 74.25 | 8.71 | 12.35 | 7.319 | 8.71 | 12.35 | 7.319 | 8.71 |
| 8 | 7 | CH ₃ | N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ | 164-165 | 72.66 | 8.20 | 12.21 | 72.66 | 8.20 | 12.21 | 72.66 | 8.20 |

| (5) | (6) | | | (7) | | | (8) | | |
|-----|---------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|-------|------|------|
| | N | C | H | N | C | H | N | C | H |
| 1 | 273°(paaz) | 11.41 | 14.57 | 11.58 | 14.66 | 248-250° | 8.15 | 7.51 | 7.51 |
| 2 | 288-285(paaz) | 11.45 | 13.71 | 11.04 | 13.94 | 215-247(paaz) | 7.315 | 7.51 | 7.51 |
| 3 | 277-280 | 10.72 | — | 10.95 | — | 218(paaz) | 7.31 | 7.31 | 7.31 |
| 4 | 255.5-258 | 10.33 | — | 10.46 | — | 235-237(paaz) | 7.31 | 7.31 | 7.31 |
| 5 | 217-251 | — | 13.06 | 13.14 | 227-230(paaz) | 7.31 | 7.31 | 7.31 | 7.31 |
| 6 | 268-271(paaz) | — | 12.60 | 12.58 | 267.5-270 | 7.31 | 7.31 | 7.31 | 7.31 |
| 7 | 222-225 | 10.76 | — | 10.95 | — | 218.5-220.5 | 7.31 | 7.31 | 7.31 |
| 8 | 258-262(paaz) | 10.36 | — | 10.46 | — | 224-227(paaz) | 7.31 | 7.31 | 7.31 |

(627)
SOV/19-30-3-33/69

Card 3/4

(Key to Table 1 on Card 4/4)

Bis-dialkylaminoacetyl Derivatives of
Benzidine and 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylethane
Series

'782/9
SOV/79-30-3-33/69

Key to Table 1. (1) Mp; (2) mp; (3) base; (4) found;
(5) calculated (%); (6) mp; (7) bis-(acid chloride)
of; (8) calculated (%); (9) bis-methiodide
of; (10) mp; (11) found; (12) calculated.

3 Soviet, 2 U.S., 1 French, 1 German. The 2 U.S.
references are: Carlin, R. B., J. Am. Chem. Soc.,
67, 928 (1945); Carlin, R. B., Forshey, W. O., J.
Am. Chem. Soc., 72, 793 (1950).

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of
Medical Sciences of the USSR (Institut eksperimental'noj
meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1959

Card 4/4

KUDRYASHOVA, N. I.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.

Synthesis and separation of stereoisomers of asymmetrically built
compounds having local anesthetic properties. Zhur. ob. khim. 30
no.12:4035-4038 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR, Leningrad.
(Anesthetics)

LEGOSTEV, B.I.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.

Significance of the nitro group in the development of pharmacological effects of certain arylamides in substituted aminoacetic acids.
(MIRA 14:5)
Farm.i toks. 24 no.1:40-44 Ja-F '61.

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk A.V.
Val'dman) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P.
Pavlova.
(GLYCINE) (AMIDES)

KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; KHRONOV-BORISOV, N.V.; MOSHKOVSKAYA, I.P.

Derivatives of diacetyl-*m*-phenylenediamine containing quaternary ammonium groups in the acetyl radicals. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.10:
3343-3346 O '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(Phenylenediamine)

KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.

Alkylated amines of the aromatic series. Part 3: N,N-dimethyl
-2-m-xylidine. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.7:2263-2270 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR.

(Xylidine) (Azo dyes)

MUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.

Preparation of chloroacetyl and diethylaminoacetyl derivatives of
optically active amines. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.4:1182-1187 Ap
'62. (MIRA 1.5:4)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR, Leningrad.

(Amines)

TORF, S.F.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, T.A.

Synthesis of some derivatives of pyrazole containing the diethyl-aminoacetyl amino or trimethyl ammonium group in the position₄.
Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.6:1740-1746 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR, Leningrad.
(Pyrazole)

KUDRYASHOVA, N. I.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N. V.; BOBROVA, M. N.;
MIKHAYLOVA, T. A.

Interaction of 1,3,5-N,N-pentaalkyl-4-aminopyrazoles with
alkylating agents. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:173-179 '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

(Pyrazole) (Alkylation)

KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; BOBROVA, M.N.

Synthesis of diethylglycine esters of methylbenzoylcarbinol
and phenylacetylcarbinol. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3207-3211
0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.
(Glycine) (Esters)

CHUGUNOV, Yu.D.; FLINT, V.Ye.; SAF'YANOVA, V.M.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.

Protection of humans from infection with zoonotic cutaneous leishmaniasis in populated points of southern Turkmenistan.
Report No.1. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.1:39-43 '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz ot dela bolezney s prirodnoy ochagovost'yu Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR (zav. - prof. P.A. Petrishcheva).
(DELHI BOIL) (TURKMENISTAN--ANIMALS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

CHUGUNOV, Yu.D., SAF'YANOVA, V.M.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; FLINT, V.Ye.;
RYZHKOVA, M.V.; MAL'TSEV, M.I.

Testing the effect of a mixture of automobile exhaust gases
and insecticide dust for the formation of a protective zone
in a focus of cutaneous leishmaniasis. Vop.kraev.paraz.
Turk.SSR 3:153-156 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya,
Moskva, i Okrughnoy gospital' pogranichnykh voysk Turkmenskogo
okruga.
(SAND FLIES--EXTERMINATION) (GERBILS--EXTERMINATION)

KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; TARASEVICH, I.V.

Chiggers in a natural focus of tsutsugamushi fever in the southern part of the Maritime Territory. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.6:718-721 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.

TARASEVICH, I.V.; KULAGIN, S.M.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; GOPACHENKO, I.M.; SOMOV, G.P.

Natural focus of tsutsugamushi fever. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid. i immun.
41 no.5:19-24 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

l. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR
i Vladivostokskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

KUDRYASHOVA, N. I. . .

New species of chiggers from genera *Neotrombicula* Hirst, 1925 and
Neosilpia Ewing, 1944 (Acariformes, Trombiculidae). *Zool. zhur.*
44 no.1:133-135 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ACC NR: AP6024437

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/007/0036/0038

AUTHOR: Mirolyubova, L. V.; Kudryashova, N. L.; Tarasevich, I. V.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. Gamaleya, AMN
SSSR, Moscow (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: The use of the fluorescent-serological method for determination of natural tsutsugamushi fever infection of mites (*Trombicula*)

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii,
no. 7, 1966, 36-38

TOPIC TAGS: infective disease, animal disease, Rickettsial disease,
antibody, tsutsugamushi fever, serology, animal parasite

ABSTRACT:

An indirect fluorescent-serological method was used to determine natural infection of trombiculid mites with *Rickettsia tsutsugamushi*. Smears were prepared on slides by squeezing the contents of the mite into a drop of distilled water and then transferring a proportion of this suspension to the second slide with a pipette. One of the smears served as a control. The chitinous shells of the mites were preserved for subsequent determination of species. Serum obtained from immunization of rabbits using a *R. tsutsugamushi*

Card 1/2

UDC: 576.895.42.095.38:576.851.71].074.537.533.35

ACC NR: AP6024437

antigen was used for the first stage in preparing the smears. The antirabbit fluorescent serum was administered to a goat in a 1:2 dilution. Experiments using *R. mooseri*, *R. burnetti*, *R. tsutsugamushi*, and *D. sibiricus* antigens established the high specificity of these sera. Specific luminescence was noted on the cell periphery only in smears containing *Rickettsia tsutsugamushi*, but not at all in control smears treated first with normal rabbit serum, then with fluorescent antirabbit serum. With the aid of fluorescent antibodies, *Rickettsia tsutsugamushi* was revealed in 18 (15 related to *L. pavlovskyi*, 3 to *N. japonica* species) of 100 Trombiculid mites (larvae) collected from rodents in the Southern Primor'ye where a natural tsutsugamushi fever focus was revealed in 1963. In positive cases, not more than 10—15 rickettsia were observed in the visual field, while not less than 50—100 rickettsia, in close groups of 20—25 cells, were observed in *Leptotrombidium pavlovskyi* smears. These results were confirmed by a positive biological test performed on mice using mite larvae. [WA-50; QBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2

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Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Reaction of α -oxides of vinylacetylene series with oxygen-containing compounds and organomagnesium compounds
F. Ya. Perov and N. I. Andryushina. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 27, 1921 (1952). Mag. translation. See CA 47, 9251a H.L.H.

USSR/Chemistry - Acetylene
Derivatives Nov 52

"The Reaction of the α -Oxides of the Vinyl Acetylene Series with Oxygen-Containing and Organo-Magnesium Compounds. II," F. Ya. Perveyev and N. I. Kudryashova, Leningrad State U, Chair of the Structure of Organic Compounds

L727
238r2

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 22, No 11, pp 1964-1970

During the reaction of 2-methyl-oxido-1, 2-hexene-5-yne-3 with alcs in the presence of sulfuric and oxalic acids, tertiary monoethers of

Glycol were separated out -- derivs of methyl, propyl, n.-butyl, isobutyl and hexyl alcs. During the re-action of 3-methyl-oxido-2, 3-heptene-6-yne-4 with alcs in the presence of the same reagents, mono-ethers were obtained which were the derivs of methyl, isopropyl, propyl and n.-butyl alcs. During the reaction of 2-methyl-oxido-1, 2-hexene-5-yne-3 and 3-methyl-oxido-2, 3-heptene-6-yne-4 with alcs in the presence of alk catalysts (alcoholates of Na, NaOH, Ba(OH)₂), primary and secondary monoethers resp were separated out. These were derivs of methyl, propyl and n.-butyl alcs. The action of the acid catalysts resulted only in the formation

of tertiary monoethers of glycols. But alk cata-lysts produced a primary monoether for 2-methyl-oxido-1, 2-hexene-5-yne-3 and a secondary one for 3-methyl-oxido-2, 3-heptene-6 yne-4. The rate of formation of monoethers of glycol in the presence of alk catalysts decreases in proportion to the decrease in the acidity of the H in the hydroxyl group of the reacting alc; the rate of formation of the monoether of glycol, in the presence of alk catalysts, drops in accordance with a decrease in the solv in alcohol of the alk catalyst being con-sidered.

I. N. KUDRYASHOVA

238r27

KUDRYAFHOVA, N. I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

(3)

Reaction of *oxides* of the vinylacetylene series with oxy-bearing and carbonium aluminum compounds. III. P. V. Kozhevnikov and N. I. Kudryafnova (Leningrad State Univ.), *Zhur. Obshchey Khim.* 23, 615-617 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 47, 10491h. Cleavage of the oxide ring with RMgX occurs at the α -C atom. To EtMgBr was added 30 g. $CH_3:CHCl:CCMe_2$, CH_3O (I) in Et_2O with cooling, the mixt. let stand over-night, and treated with 30% AcOH, yielding 54% 3-methyl-3-ethyl-6-hepten-4-yn-1-ol, b_p 81-2°, d_4° 0.9216, d_{10}° 0.9002, n_D^{20} 1.4824, which with cold 3% KMnO₄ gave (COOH)₂ and a HO acid, $C_7H_{11}O_2$, isolated as the Ca salt. Similarly, $CH_3:CHCl:CCMe_2$, CH_3O (II), and EtMgBr gave 66.5% 2-methyl-2-ethyl-3-oxen-3-yn-1-ol, b_p 72-3°, d_4° 0.9041, n_D^{20} 1.4889, which with KMnO₄ gave a HO acid, $C_7H_{11}O_2$, isolated as the Ca salt. Passage of 40 g. $CH_3:CHCl:CH_2$ into EtMgBr and addn. of 34 g. I gave 20 g. $CH_3:CHCl:CCMe(CH_2OH)Me$, $CH_3:CH_2$, b_p 103-4°, d_4° 0.9390, d_10° 0.9597, n_D^{20} 1.5225, which hydrogenated over Raney Ni to the said. analog, b_p 107-8°, d_4° 0.8609, d_10° 0.8458, n_D^{20} 1.4471. Similarly 40 g. II gave 23 g. $CH_3:CHCl:CCMe(CH_2OH)C_2CH:CH_2$, b_p 109-10°, d_4° 0.9008, d_{10}° 0.9476, n_D^{20} 1.5292, hydrogenated to the said. analog, b_p 95-6°, d_4° 0.8427, n_D^{20} 1.440. The rule of the ring opening with RMgX is explained by the greater pos. charge on the α -C atom of the ring in the above oxides because of the presence of C=C link. G. M. Kosolapoff

NY
1-27-51

KUBRIKASHOV, N. I.

Reaction of hydrogen sulfide with oxides of the acetylene and vinylacetylene series. I. Synthesis of vinyl- and alkylthiophenes. E. Ya. Perely and N. I. Kubrikashova (Leningrad State Univ.). Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 23, 976-80 (1953).—The reaction of oxides of the C_2H_4 and $CH_2=CHClCH$ series with H_2S in the presence of $Ba(OH)_2$ is a general method for the prepn. of vinyl- and alkylthiophenes.

The reaction consists probably of the initial formation of a vicinal thiol alc., dehydration of this to an unsatd. thiol, and ring closure by addn. of the SH group across the triple bond. H_2S passed into a well-agitated mixt. of 20 g. $Ba(OH)_2$ in 150 ml. H_2O with simultaneous addn. of 30 g. 2-methyl-1,2-oxido-5-hexen-3-yne, b_1 80-1°, d_{20}^{25} 0.9249, n_D^{20} 1.4789, at such a rate as to keep the temp. below 50°, followed by passage of H_2S 1 hr. longer, acidification with $AcOH$, and extn. with Et_2O , gave 73-8% 2-vinyl-4-methylthiophene, b_1 67-70°, n_D^{20} 1.5580, d_{20}^{25} 1.0110, which slowly polymerized in air; it gives a characteristic Indophenine reaction with isatin and forms a cryst. product with $Hg(OAc)_2$. Hydrogenation in Et_2O over Raney Ni gave a dihydro deriv., b_1 158-9°, n_D^{20} 1.5061, d_{20}^{25} 0.9652, which with $KMnO_4$ gave 4-methyl-2-thiophencarboxylic acid, m. 120-1°, also obtained on oxidation of the vinyl compd. Similar reaction of 3-methyl-2,3-oxido-6-hepten-4-yne (the H_2S stream was passed in 8 hrs. at 60-70°) gave 47 g. 2-vinyl-4,5-dimethylthiophene, b_1 68-70°, n_D^{20} 1.5545, d_{20}^{25} 0.9938; with $Hg(OAc)_2$ this yields a solid, decomp. 250°; with isatin and H_2SO_4 a deep red color is formed. If the synthesis is run at 80-90° the reaction is complete in 2 hrs., with a slightly higher yield, along with tarry by-products. Passage of 30 l. MeC_2ClI into an Et_2MgBr soln. over 12 hrs., followed by addn. of 15 g. Et_2COCl_2Cl and treatment with 30% $AcOH$, gave 2-ethyl-1-chloro-3-pentyn-2-ol, b_1 75-7°, n_D^{20} 1.4711, d_{20}^{25} 1.0571. This with powd. KOH in Et_2O gave 2-ethyl-1,2-oxido-3-pentyne, b_1 40-1°, n_D^{20} 1.4435, d_{20}^{25} 0.8900, which treated with H_2S as described above at 50-60°, yielded 15 g. (from 25 g. oxide) 2-methyl-4-ethylthiophene, b_1 161-2°, d_{20}^{25} 0.9710, n_D^{20} 1.5070, giving a violet color with $Hg(OAc)_2$; oxida-

tion with $KMnO_4$ gave an acid, m. 97-11° (cf. Shepard, C.A. 26, 4330). Similarly the Grignard reagent from MeC_2CH and $MeCHClAc$ gave 65% 3-methyl-2-chloro-4-hexyn-1-ol, b_1 68-7.5°, n_D^{20} 1.4071, d_{20}^{25} 1.0535, yielding with powd. KOH 3-methyl-2,3-oxido-4-hexyne, b_1 43-4°, b_1 , 50-60°, d_{20}^{25} 0.8850, n_D^{20} 1.4410, which with H_2S , as above, at 50-60° gave, from 20 g. oxide, some 8 g. 2,4,5-trimethylthiophene, b_1 162-3°, n_D^{20} 1.6104, d_{20}^{25} 0.9730 for 73% yield, a. i.e. some 10 g. oxide failed to react. At 80-90° the reaction goes to completion in a shorter period. 3-Methyl-2,3-oxido-6-hepten-4-yne, b_1 54-5°, d_{20}^{25} 0.9005, n_D^{20} 1.4881.

G. M. Kosolapoff

KUDRYASHOVA, N. I.

Reaction of hydrogen sulfide with oxides of acetylene and
vinylacetylene series. II. Synthesis of phenylthiophenene
P. Ya. Perovsk and N. I. Kudryashova (Leningrad State
Univ.). Zav. Obrab. Promst. 1960, 7 (1953); et
al.

C.A. 48, 82101.—PhC₂CMgBr (0.75 mole) in 400 ml

Et₂O treated with 80 g. EtCOCH₂Cl and the mixt. let

stand overnight and treated with 30% AcOH yielded 68 g

PAC₂CC(OH)EtCH₂Cl, b₄ 140-1°, n_D²⁰ 1.5578, d₄ 1.1097,

which with powd. KOH gave PhC₂CCMe₂CH₂O, b₄ 111-12°, n_D²⁰ 1.5520, d₄ 1.0112. This (20 g.), 20 g. Ba(OH)₂,

and 150 ml. H₂O treated 4 hrs. at 60° with H₂S, acidified with AcOH, and extd. with Et₂O yielded 60.3% 2-phenyl-4-ethylthiophene, b₄ 125-4°, n_D²⁰ 1.0116, d₄ 1.0770; with

Hg acetate it yields a ppt., m. 194-6°; with isatin-H₂SO₄ it

gives a violet color. Similarly PhC₂CCMe₂CH₂O, b₄ 108-9°, n_D²⁰ 1.5552, d₄ 1.0278, gave 64.5% 2-phenyl-4-methylthiophene, b₄ 123-4°, n_D²⁰ 1.0300, d₄ 1.1103, m. 163-17.5°, which with Hg acetate yields a salt, m. 177 0°. Similarly

PhC₂CCMe₂CH₂O, b₄ 121-2°, n_D²⁰ 1.5435, d₄ 1.0220, gave 62.0% 2-phenyl-4,5-dimethylthiophene, b₄ 139-40°, m. 201-1°, which forms with Hg acetate a salt, m. 210° (decompn.); with isatin-H₂SO₄, it gives a cherry color.

G. M. Kosolapoff

KUDRYASHOVA, N. I.

Addition of ammonia and diethylamine to oxides of the vinylacetylene series. P. Ya. Pervyev and N. I. Kudryashova (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad) *Zh. Russ. Fiz.-Khim. Oss.* 1963, 85, 1073-4 (1963); cf. C.A. 47, 10401b. *Russk. Khim. Zh.* 1963, 1073-4 (1963).
Stirring 200 ml. 33% NH₄OH with 25 g. 2-methyl-1,2-oxido-5-hexen-3-yne (I) at room temp. several hrs. gave, after concn. and extrn. with Et₂O, 60% CH₃CH(C₂H₅)₂NH₂, b.p. 91-2°, n_D²⁰ 1.5162, d₄²⁰ 1.0078, which, hydrogenated over Raney Ni in MeOH at 125 atm. and 50-6°, took up about 5 moles II and yielded the said analog, 56-67%, n_D²⁰ 1.4545, d₄²⁰ 0.9005, whose 1-C₆H₅NCO reaction product, Cu(C₆H₅NCO)₂, m. 115-16°. Stirring 10 g. 3-methyl-2,3-oxido-6-hepten-4-yne with 100 ml. 33% NH₄OH 8 days gave 43% CH₃CH(C₂H₅)₂(OH)CH(NH₂)Me, b.p. 97-8°, n_D²⁰ 1.5001, d₄²⁰ 0.9771. ClCH₂Ac (60 g.) added to 0.75 mole BuMgBr over 9 hrs. with cooling gave 30% chloroether, C₆H₅OC₂Cl, b.p. 66-7°, n_D²⁰ 1.4500, d₄²⁰ 1.0043, yielding with powd. KOH under Et₂O 2-methyl-1,2-oxido-*tert*-hexane, b.p. 135-6°, n_D²⁰ 1.4111, d₄²⁰ 0.8304, which, heated with 33% NH₄OH in sealed tube 20-5 hrs. at 100°, gave a low yield of H₂C=C(OH)CH₂NH₂, b.p. 85-8°, n_D²⁰ 1.4540, d₄²⁰ 0.9048 (reaction with 1-C₆H₅NCO gave the urea deriv., m. 106-108°). I (15 g.) and an eq.量 of 60 g. H₂NH after 40 hrs. at room temp. gave 10 g. CH₃CH(C₂H₅)₂(OH)CH₂NH₂, b.p. 92-3°, n_D²⁰ 1.4702, d₄²⁰ 0.8916; after 4 days the yield rose to 85.8%. G. M. Kosolapoff

USSR/ Chemistry

Card : 1/1

Authors : Pervayev, F. Ya., and Kudryashova, N. I.

Title : Reaction of alpha-oxides of the acetylene series with hydrogen sulfide.
Part 3. -

Periodical : Zhur. Ob. Khim., 24, Ed. 6, 1019 - 1025, June 1954

Abstract : The reaction of alpha-oxides of the acetylene series, with hydrogen sulfide, in the presence of Ba(OH)₂ led to the synthesis of hydroxyalkylthiophenes: 2-(alpha-oxyisopropyl)-4-methylthiophene, 2-alpha-oxy-secondary-butyl)-4-methylthiophene and 2-(alpha-oxyisopropyl)-4, 5-dimethylthiophene. Dehydration of hydroxyalkylthiophenes with diluted sulfuric acid, results in the formation of vinylthiophenes: 2-isopropyl-4-methylthiophene, 2-(alpha-methylpropenyl)-4-methyl-thiophene and 2-isopropenyl-4, 5-dimethylthiophene. Six references; 1 German since 1885; 2 USSR since 1914. Tables.

Institution : State University, Leningrad

Submitted : January 15, 1954

USSR/Chemistry Isomerization

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 17/33

Authors : Perveev, F. Ya., and Kudryashova, N. I.

Title : Isomerization of alpha-oxides of the acetylene and vinyl acetylene series

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/8, 1375 - 1379, August 1954

Abstract : Isomeric conversion of oxides of acetylene and vinyl acetylene series, under the effect of diluted sulfuric acid, was investigated. The products of isomeric conversion of the above mentioned oxides and their chemical properties, are described. Nine references: 8 USSR and 1 USA (1940 - 1953).

Institution : State University, Leningrad

Submitted : February 25, 1954

Kudryashova, N.I.

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 24/44

Authors : Perveyev, F. Ya., and Kudryashova, N. I.

Title : Reaction of hydrogen sulfide with oxides of the acetylene and vinylacetylene series (synthesis of vinyl-, alkyl- and phenylthiophenes)

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/6, 975-978, October 21, 1954

Abstract : The reaction between hydrogen sulfide and oxides of the acetylene and vinylacetylene series was investigated. It was found that those oxides, when reacting with hydrogen sulfide in the presence of barium hydroxide, form alkyl-, vinyl-, phenylthiophenes and other derivatives depending upon the structure of the basic acids. Other compounds, synthesized through the reaction of oxides with hydrogen sulfide, are listed. Thirteen references: 7-USSR; 3-USA and 3-German (1899-1952). Tables.

Institution :

Presented by: Academician I. L. Knunyants, May 28, 1954

KUDRYASHOVA, N. I.

"Reactions of alpha-Oxides of the Acetylene and Vinylacetylene Series With Hydrogen Sulfide." Cand Chem Sci, Leningrad State U, Leningrad, 1955. (kl, No 12, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

40% VACUUM

N.T.

After a vacuuming with a rate of 100 ml/min.
and reconnection of the system, the
flow rate was increased to 200 ml/min.
After 20 min. the reaction
was stopped and the
sample was taken.
The sample was 40%
residue and 60% gas.
The gas was analyzed
and found to be 40% H₂ and 60% He.
After the reaction
was stopped, the
reaction vessel was
cooled to room temperature
and the gas was released.
The residue was
then washed with
hexane and 10 g NaOH
for 15 min., after which the
residue was washed with
epoxy- δ -hexen-3-yne, the H₂Se stream was continued 15
min., the resin was treated with Acetone and dried. Finally
and distilled, the 1st fraction was collected and identified
by GC as H₂ and the 2nd fraction was collected and identified
by GC as He. The resulting fraction was collected and identified
by GC as H₂ and He. The total yield was 15.5%.

F. Ya. Reyeev, N.I. Kudryashova
(20 g.) in 25 ml. CHCl_3 is added under above conditions to
the mixt. at 35°, and if the mixt. is initially brown with N
and then treated with H_2Se 4 hrs., distill. of the org. layer
gave 38% 2-methyl-4-methylselenophene, $b.p.$ 32°, 1.5900,
1.3360. Similarly, 2,5-dimethyl-1,3-epoxy-3-penten-5-ol
gave 45% 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-4-methylselenophene, $b.p.$
77-8°, 1.5530, 1.4432; this steam distilled from 5% H_2Se
gave 80% 4-isopropenyl-4-methylselenophene, $b.p.$ 76-8°,
1.5782, —. Similar reaction of H_2Se with 2,5-dimethyl-1,3-
epoxy-3-heptyl-5-ol gave 45% 2-(1-hydroxyisobutyl)-4-methyl-
selenophene, $b.p.$ 73-4°, 1.5533, 1.3600, which with 5%
 H_2SO_4 gave 80% 3-isobutenyl-4-methylselenophene, $b.p.$ 81-
2°, 1.5785, 1.2740. H_2Se with 2,5,7-trimethyl-1,3-epoxy-3-
octen-5-ol gave 40% 2-(1-methylisobutyl)-4-methylseleno-
phene, $b.p.$ 77-8°, 1.5530, 1.1847. Similarly 2,6-dimethyl-
5-heptenyl-1,3-epoxy-3-heptyl-5-ol gave 22% 2-(1-hydroxy-
1-isopropylisobutyl)-4-methylselenophene, $b.p.$ 90-1°, 1.5310,
1.2189; 2-methyl-4-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)-1,2-epoxy-3-
butyne gave 85% 2-cyclopentenyl-4-methylselenophene, $b.p.$
78-80°, 1.6082, 1.3376. 2-Methyl-4-(1-hydroxycyclo-
hexyl)-1,2-epoxy-3-butyne similarly gave 60% 2-cyclo-
hexenyl-4-methylselenophene, $b.p.$ 93°, 1.5960, 1.2280.

C. M. Korolapoff

12202-66 EWT(1) WW

ACC NR: AP6003179

SOURCE CODE: UR/0147/65/000/004/0018/0028

AUTHORS: Kudryashev, L. I.; Kudryashova, N. L.

L4
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Approximate solutions of nonlinear problems of nonstationary thermal conductivity using the integral relations of academician L. S. Leybenzon

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 4, 1965, 18-28

TOPIC TAGS: boundary value problem, thermal conduction, ordinary differential equation, linear equation, integral relation, specific heat

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to solve approximately problems of nonstationary thermal conductivity under boundary conditions of the first and third kind by using L. S. Leybenzon's integral relations (L. S. Leybenzon. Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geograf. i geofiz., No. 6, 1939). In the case of boundary conditions of the first kind, the problem is written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial F_0} &= \operatorname{div} A(\theta) \operatorname{grad} \theta, \\ F_0 &= 0, \quad \theta_0 = \theta_0(q_1, q_2, q_3), \\ \theta_\infty &= 0, \\ \theta &= \theta(0), \end{aligned}$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 536.212

L 42202-66 EWT(1) WW

ACC NR: AP6003179

SOURCE CODE: UR/0147/65/000/004/0018/0028

AUTHORS: Kudryashev, L. I.; Kudryashova, N. L.64
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Approximate solutions of nonlinear problems of nonstationary thermal conductivity using the integral relations of academician L. S. Leybenzon

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 4, 1965, 18-28

TOPIC TACS: boundary value problem, thermal conduction, ordinary differential equation, linear equation, integral relation, specific heat

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to solve approximately problems of nonstationary thermal conductivity under boundary conditions of the first and third kind by using L. S. Leybenzon's integral relations (L. S. Leybenzon. Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geograf. i geofiz., No. 6, 1939). In the case of boundary conditions of the first kind, the problem is written as:

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial F_0} = \operatorname{div} A(\theta) \operatorname{grad} \theta,$$

$$F_0 = 0, \theta_0 = \theta_0(q_1, q_2, q_3),$$

$$\theta_\infty = 0,$$

$$\theta = \theta(0).$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 536.212

KUDRYASHEV, L.I.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.L.

Approximate solutions of nonlinear problems of nonstationary heat conductivity using Academician's L.S. Leibenson's integral relations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., av. tekhn. 8 no. 48
18-28 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

BOKSERMAN, Yu.I.; BORISOV, A.A.; BROD, I.O.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; YELIN, N.D.;
YEROFEEV, N.S.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.M.; L'VOV, M.S.; MIRCHINK, M.P.;
MURATOVA, A.T.; NEVOLIN, N.V.; SOKOLOV, V.L.; TROFIMUK, A.A.;
YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Gas resources of the U.S.S.R.] Gazovye resursy SSSR. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959.
350 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Gas, Natural)

BUYALOV, N.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; YELIN, N.D.; YEROFEYEV, N.S.;
L'VOV, M.S.; KLESHCHEV, A.I.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.M.; SOKOLOV, V.L.

Method for evaluating natural gas and petroleum resources. Geol.
nefti i gaza 5 no. 1:14-18 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gaza i
iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva (for Vasil'yev, Yelin,
Yerofeyev L'vov, Kudryashova, Sokolov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut
(for Buyalov, Lkeshchev).
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

BUYALOV, N.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; YEROFEYEV, N.S.; KALININ, N.A.;
KLESHCHEV, A.I.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.M.; L'VOV, M.S.; SIMAKOV,
S.N.; YELIN, N.D., nauchnyy red.; CHARYGIN, M.M., nauchnyy
red.; TOKAREVA, T.N., ved. red.; MITROFANOVA, G.M., tekhn.
red.

[Method for evaluating the prospective oil and gas reserves]
Metodika otsenki prognoznykh zapasov nefti i gaza. Lenin-
grad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 81 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural—Geology)

AVROV, V.Ya.; BLINNIKOV, I.A.; BROD, I.O.[deceased]; BUYALOV, N.I.;
VASIL'YEV, V.G.; DMITRIYEV, Ye.Ya.; YELIN, N.D.; YEROFEEV,
N.S.; ZUBOV, I.P.; KALININ, N.A.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.M.; MAKSEMOV,
S.P.; L'VOV, M.S.; MIRCHINK, M.F.; OVCHINNIKOVA, T.G.;
SIMAKOV, S.N.; TRÖFIMUK, A.A.; TKHOSTOV, B.A.; FEDOTOVA, M.I.,
ved. red.

[Predicting gas potential of the U.S.S.R.] Prognoz gazonosno-
sti SSSR. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 175 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

KUDRYASHOVA, O.I. (Moskva, ul. Korolenko, d.2,kv.160)

Studying changes of phosphorus metabolism in the lymph nodes in Lymphogrammatozis by means of radioactive phosphorus in treatment with embichine [with summary in English]. Vop. onk. 2 no.5:549-556
1956 (MIRA 10:2)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (Zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L. F. Larionov* Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin).

(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, ther.

N-bis (2-chloroethyl)-2-chloropropylamine in Hodgkin's dis., eff. on phosphorus metab. in lymph nodes, determ. with radioactive phosphorus)

(HODGKIN'S DISEASE, ther.

N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-chloropropylamine, eff. on phosphorus metab. in lymph nodes, determ. with radioactive phosphorus)

(PHOSPHORUS, metab.

in lymph nodes, eff. of N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-chloropropylamine ther. in Hodgkin's dis., determ. with radiophosphorus).

BERKOVA, Nina Matveyevna; KUDRYASHOVA, P.A., red.; MANINA, M.P.,
tekhn. red.

[Whither do trailes of legends lead us] Kuda vedut sledgy
legendy. Moskva, Izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1962. 92 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Armenia--Description and travel)

KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.; KUDRYASHOVA, R.I.

Production of ammonium phosphate and liquid fertilizers from ammonia
of coke-oven gas. Koks i khim. no.11:38-41 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Coke-oven gas) (Ammonium phosphate)
(Fertilizers and manure)

KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.; KUDRYASHOVA, R.I.

Recovery and separation of pyridine bases in the production of
diammonium phosphate. Koks i khim. no.2:31-35 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.; RUS'YANOVA, N.D.; MEL'NIKOVA, V.I.; GORDEYEVA, Z.K.;
Prinimali uchastiyu: MIRONOV, V.I., laborant; MAKAROVA, Z.A.,
laborant; KUDRYASHOVA, R.I., student; TATARUOV, G.P., student;
SELITSKIY, G.A., student; IL'CHENKO, P.P., student; MOSKOVSKINI, V.V.,
student; YEVSEYEV, Ye.I., student

Studying the new method of ammonia recovery in an experimental
industrial installation. Koks i khim. no.2:34-38 '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Coke-Oven gas) (Ammonia)

KUDRYASHOVA, R.I.; KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.; DEGTYAREVA, V.F.

Conductometric method of analysis of solutions of ammonium phosphates and sulfates. Zav.lab. 29 no.12:1429-1430 '63. (MIRA 17:I)

1. Ural'skiy politekhniceskiy institut i Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

VINOGRAD-FINKEL', F.R.; RAZUMOVA, L.L.; KUDRYASHOVA, S.N.

Use of X-ray photography in the examination of frozen blood.
Biofizika 5 no. 2:229-234 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy ordena Lenina Institut perelivaniya krovi, Moskva.
(for Vinograd-Finkel'). 2. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR,
Moskva (for Razumova). 3. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova (for Kudryashova)./
(BLOOD—RADIOGRAPHY)

VINOGRAD-FINKEL', F.R., prof.; KISELEV, A. Ye., dotsent, GINZBURG, F.G.,
FEDOROVA, L.I.; SEMENOVA, N.V.; KOROLYUK, E.I.; BURDYAGA, P.A.
TAL'SKAYA, T.N.; KUDRYASHOVA, S.N.

Long-term preservation of blood in frozen state. Voen.-med. zhur.
no. 1:27-33 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:2)

L: 28402-66 ENT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/ETI - IJP(c) JD/JG/WB/GD

ACC NR: AT6013793 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0136/0147

AUTHOR: Andreyeva, V. V.; Kazarin, V. I.; Kudryashova, T. I.

63
64

ORG: none

TITLE: Corrosion and electrochemical behavior of titanium and its alloys in wet-process phosphoric acid

SOURCE: Korroziya metallov i splavov (Corrosion of metals and alloys), no. 2
Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1965, 136-147

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, electrochemistry, titanium, phosphoric acid

ABSTRACT: The evaluation of the corrosion resistance and electrochemical properties of Ti in wet-process phosphoric acid is of major interest in view of the planned expansion of the production of phosphoric fertilizers in the USSR. Wet-process phosphoric acid is produced by decomposing apatites with H₂SO₄. The experiments with technical Ti as well as with Ti alloys containing 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 and 40% Mo and 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50% Nb were performed in wet-process phosphoric acid (32.1% P₂O₅, 0.2% CaO, 1.67% SO₃, 0.4% Fe₂O₃, 0.4% Al₂O₃, 0.02% MgO, 0.6% SiO₂, 2.28% F, 0.02% Na, 0.02% K, 59.46% H₂O; other elements 5.58%). The principal

Card 1/2

L 73402-06

ACC NR: AT6013793

components of this acid are: H_3PO_4 (up to 50%), H_2SiF_6 (1-3%) and $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$; it is they that markedly affected the corrosion and electrochemical behavior of the metals. The electrochemical studies were performed with the aid of an electronic potentiostat, while the potentials were measured by means of the compensation method with respect to a calomel reference electrode and converted in terms of a normal hydrogen electrode. Findings: the corrosion rate of Ti in phosphoric-acid solutions is a function of the potential. In the presence of specific values of the potential Ti is capable of passing over to passive state. On the basis of the dependence of the density of passivation current on the concentration and temperature, it is possible to establish the regions of concentrations and temperature of phosphoric acid at which Ti displays satisfactory corrosion resistance. Ti in wet-process phosphoric acid is corrosion-resistant (corrosion rate up to 0.1 mm/year) at up to 40°C. The presence of Fe^{3+} preserves the passive state of Ti at up to 60°C, but at 60°C the corrosion rate then rises to 0.3 g/($m^2\cdot hr$) (0.6 mm/year). Adding Mo to Ti increases the latter's corrosion rate, the more the higher the Mo content of the alloy is, following the relation: $K = 0.354 \exp [0.1847 \cdot (\text{by wt.})]$, owing to repassivation with respect to Mo as a result of the presence of Fe^{3+} ions in the wet-process phosphoric acid. Adding Nb, on the other hand, improves the corrosion resistance of Ti in the acid, and then the corrosion rate decreases following the relation: $K = 0.354 \exp [-0.0277 \cdot (\text{by wt.})]$. Orig. art. has: 10 figures

SUB CODE: 07, 11. SUEM DATE: 19Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 ZC

L 38196-66 EWT(1) GD

ACC NR: AT6022323

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/cod3/000

AUTHOR: Berezin, A. S.; Kudryashova, T. S.; Patrikeyev, L. N.; Popov, V. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of parametrons designed with new types of nonlinear capacitors

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966
Sektsiya mikroelektroniki. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: parametron, nonlinear capacitor, varactor diode

ABSTRACT: Parametrons designed with varactors and with reverse-gradient capacitors (Soviet-made test specimens) were investigated. Findings: (1) Oscillation rise or fall time does not exceed 10 periods of fundamental frequency (or 20 periods of pumping frequency); (2) The parametron can be excited with $Q_{\min} = 2.2$; (3) The parametron can operate at zero bias voltage; (4) The reverse-gradient-capacitor parametron can operate in wide frequency band. The load characteristic of an experimental parametron is shown. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 05Apr66 / ORIG REF: 004 / ATD PRESS: 5-145

Card 1/1 mil 10

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827210007-4

COL'EGANOV, G.I.; KUDRYAVIEVA, V.A.

Engineer in charge of information services of the Scientific
Research Institute. NTI no.12:13-18 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827210007-4"

Акульякова, В.А.

KUDRYASHOVA, V.A.

Early detection of interposition of soft tissue in closed fractures
of the humeral diaphysis. Ortop.travm. i protez. 18 no.4:64-65
Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Priorov)
(HUMERUS--FRACTURE)

VOLODINA, M.A.; TERENT'YEV, A.P.; KUDRYASHOVA, V.A.; MISHINA, V.G.

Syntheses based on γ -ketols. Part 2: α -(2-Chloroethyl- β -chloroocto-
naldehyde and its transformations. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 2:473-477 F
'64. (MIRA 17:3)

VOLODINA, M.A.; KUDRYASHOVA, V.A.; TERENT'YEV, A.P.

Synthesis of pyrrolidines, pyrrolines, and pyrroles. Part 13:
synthesis of pyrroline derivatives based on *p*-chlorovinyl
aldehydes. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9:3130-3131 S '64.

(MIR 17:11)

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, Z.V. and Kudryashova, V.I. 11-58-7-6/12

TITLE: Apatite from a Siberian Trappean Formation (Apatit iz Sibirskoy trappovoy formatsii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 92-97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Apatite is a constant accessory mineral in trappean rock formations. According to A.P. Lebedev, the diabase-pegmatites contain 1% of apatite, and according to V.V. Lyakhovich, the gabbro-diabases of the Vilyuy region contain 2.86% apatite. It is also found in various micropegmatitic mesostasis of pegmatoid formations in different trappes of India, South Africa and Tasmania. But the apatite of post-magmatic origin was never found until recently. One of the authors discovered the crystals of apatite in a hydrothermal vein in the region of the Nizhnyaya Tunguska river. Other apatite crystals were also found in this region. Their characteristics are described in detail. In other regions of Siberia, A.P. Lebedev and N.V. Pavlov also discovered apatite crystals. Chemical analysis showed that the content of rare earths in apatites from the hydrothermal vein was from 2.13 to 0.90% and no rare earths

Card 1/2

Apatite from a Siberian Trappean Formation

11-58-7-6/12

were found in other apatites located in metasomatically changed lava covers or in the magnetite deposits. There are 5 photos, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii, AN SSSR, Moskva (The Geological Institute of Ore-Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry, AS USSR, Moscow)

Card 2/2

1. Apatite - Sources